



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the Union in the interests of its members the rights which it constantly claimed and exercised in the interests of the individual corporations of which it itself was compared. It refused to swallow its own prescription, which was "absurd." It stood upon its power simply, which was "arrogant." It may be and was a fortunate incident of this Association's power that the country was freed from the disastrous influence of the great strike, but to confess this is not to touch at all the real force of the Commissioners' criticism. The General Managers' Association is one of the chief causes of the very evil which it itself assisted in putting down, and therefore ought never to have existed. Christ's betrayal by Judas saved the world, but Judas was not on that account a saint.

The closing pages of the report, under the head of "Conclusions and Recommendations," are extremely sensible. The war of strikes is strongly condemned. Arbitration and conciliation are recommended as the only wise way of dealing with industrial conflicts. Labor Unions should be recognized by law, but both they and corporations should be put under proper restrictions and regulations. The Commission does not deem it proper to suggest any specific remedies for labor troubles, such as government control of railways, etc. All such questions "need to be well studied in every aspect by all citizens." Three recommendations are made as follows:

1. The creation of a permanent United States Strike Commission of three members, with the necessary powers of investigation and recommendation, power being given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey its decisions, each side in a controversy having the right to select a representative who shall be appointed by the President to serve as a temporary member of the Commission.

2. The adoption by the several States of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that in use in Massachusetts.

3. That Employers recognize labor organizations and deal with them through representatives with special reference to conciliation and arbitration.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The death of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop removes one of the oldest and most eminent of the citizens of Massachusetts. He was a descendant of the first John Winthrop and was born May 12, 1809, the year in which so many famous men of this country saw the light. He was graduated from Harvard in 1827. He studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, though he never practised. He entered public life in 1834 as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was a member of Congress for ten years from 1840 to 1850. In the 30th Congress he was Speaker of the House. In 1850 when Webster became Secretary of State he was named by the Gover-

nor to the vacant place in the Senate. His course on the slavery question dissatisfied both the extreme radicals and the extreme conservatives. He was consequently defeated in his candidacy for the Senate, and afterwards for the Governorship of Massachusetts. He then retired from public life and gave himself up to literary, historical and philanthropic work. He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 25 years and of the Harvard Alumni for eight years. He was an orator of marked ability and was often called upon to speak on great historical occasions, both State and National. His addresses and speeches have been published in four volumes.

Mr. Winthrop was by nature a man of pacific tendencies, and when in Congress strongly advocated the policy of international arbitration, introducing into the House one of the first resolutions ever offered on the subject. For many years he had been a vice-president of the American Peace Society and signed a large number of certificates of life members. He was a man of large attainments and noble character and died greatly honored by all who knew him.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

This number closes the 56th volume of the *ADVOCATE*. We have tried during the year to make the paper fresh and strong, and to have its pages faithfully record the work done in the interests of peace and arbitration in different countries. The task is no light one, as the centres of work are so widely separated, and we are conscious that many items must have escaped our attention. We have tried to discuss, in editorials and editorial notes, in an earnest but fair and courteous way, the various phases of the subject, as occasion has brought them forward. With what effectiveness this has been done, our readers have been able to judge. Letters received from time to time indicate that our efforts have been appreciated.

We are anxious during the coming year to put the *ADVOCATE* into the hands of a much larger number of readers. A considerable number of persons have recently become members of the American Peace Society, and the list of subscribers to the *ADVOCATE* has been lately steadily increasing. But the present list ought to be more than doubled during the next two or three months. Will not every reader of the paper make a faithful effort to induce some friend to take it, and to become permanently identified with the cause which it represents?

Though our work is in no sense a money-making scheme, we give liberal commissions to those who are willing to become agents in increasing the circulation of the *ADVOCATE*.

Much of our work is carried on by the gratuitous circulation of literature, including the *ADVOCATE*, which is sent, through the aid received from donations, to many educa-